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**Analysis of engineering maintenance projects management in  
Kuwait Education Ministry as Case Study**

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2013

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MUTAH UNIVERSITY

Deanship of Graduate Studies

جامعة مؤتة  
عمادة الدراسات العليا

نموذج رقم (14)



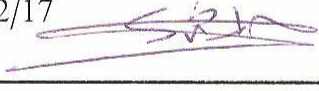

## ١ قرار إجازة رسالة جامعية

تقرر إجازة الرسالة المقدمة من الطالب جمال برجس المطيري الموسومة بـ:

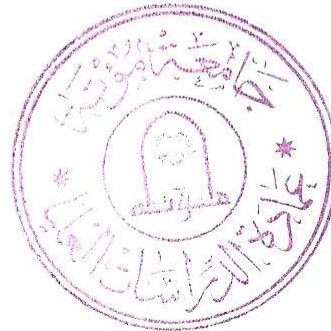
### Analysis of Engineering Maintenance Projects Management in Kuwait Education Ministry as a Case Study

استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير في الإدارة الهندسية.

القسم: هندسة النظم الصناعية.

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البريد الإلكتروني

الصفحة الإلكترونية



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جمال المطيري

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التباين المفسر	نسبة ما يتم تفسير المتغير التابع من خلال المتغير المستقل
Beta	قيمة الأثر

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2013

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(126)  
(SPSS ver.  
(2013-2012)

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## **Abstract**

### **Analysis of engineering maintenance projects management in Kuwait Education Ministry as Case Study**

**Jamal Barjas Mutairi**

Muta University , 2013

This study aimed at revealing the current circumstances of Engineering maintenance management departments at the ministry of education, trying to figure out systems which are used in the management of engineering maintenance , and the most important obstacles which facing the systems, from the perspective of project directors, department's chiefs. The methodology of theoretical literature's references were adopted, in addition to, designing of survey assisted in understanding of maintenance engineering management's operations though analyzing of collected data, to answer the study questions, and discussing its results, as well as making required recommendation . the study sample reached about (170) engineers and project managers , however only ( 126) had responded this study, with percentage of ( 74%), in addition to statistical packets of social Sciences were used (SPSS VER. 13), in entering and processing data .the study covered academic year ( 2012-2013 ) as it concluded to some results, the most important of it as the following :

Existence of positive factors in some of relevant sides to conduct maintenance operations , which considered a power in that field, in addition to some of the weakness points represented in the shortness of qualifying, developing the workers in that field, also, and the shortcomings in the decentralization . the presence of routine procedures which obstacle the response for maintenance work, in addition to the shortcoming in apply of systems and instructions are used in the maintenance, and not apply of systems and relevant to choosing the suitable companies for maintenance contracting, the matter may lead to weakness in the quality level of existing maintenance, also the lack of adequate numbers of employees working in this field, according to required work .

The study concluded to recommendations, the most important are : necessity of put effective plans to revise the performance, and evaluate the efficiency of equipment and machines which used in the ministry of education, in Kuwait, in addition to coping with technological education, in Kuwait, in addition to coping with technological development related to discovering failures by using modern techniques, and providing of maintenance with it .as well as, enhancing decentralization in making decision, and applying the used systems in maintenance operations, increase of workers numbers in the maintenance departments and provide them with suitable training, qualification and adopting suitable incentives' system



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Gandhi, ).

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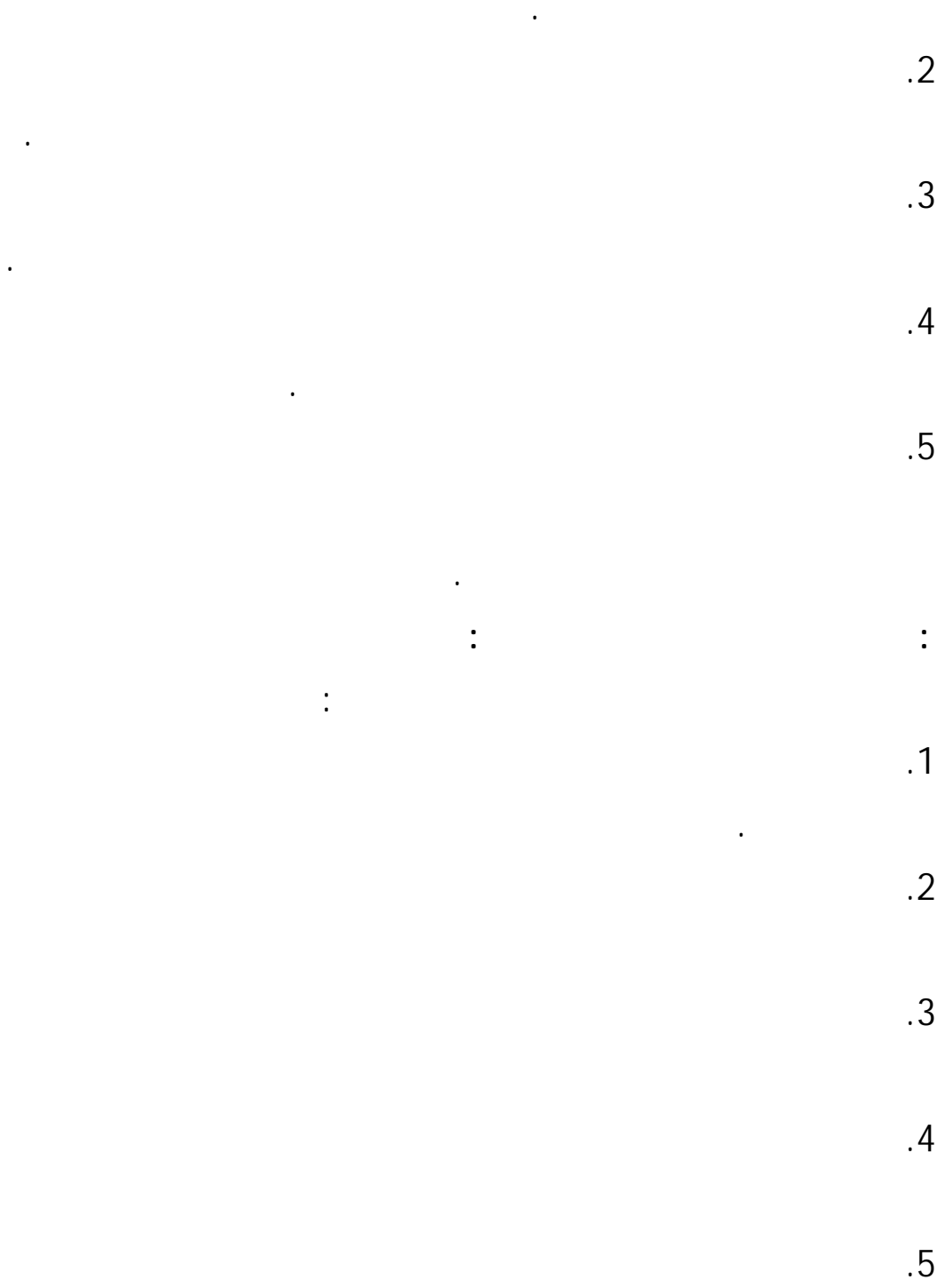
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.(Gandhi, 2008)

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(Too, Eric, 2012)

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(Macian..et..al, 2010)

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(Lateef,..et.al, 2010)

(Jian Liu, 2004)

Analysis of Data Envelop

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(Mostafa, Samir , 2004)

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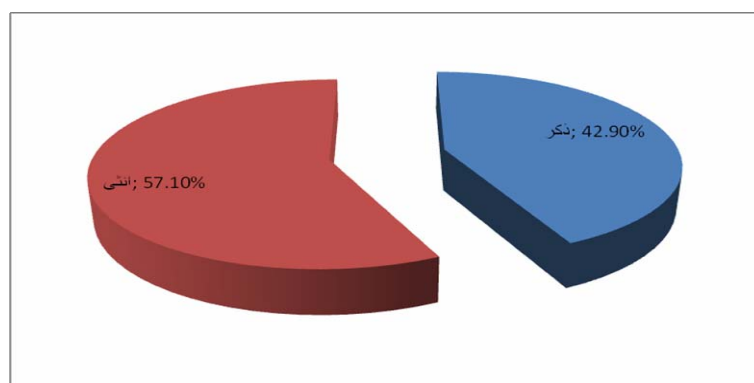
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(126)

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(1)

%42.9	54
%57.1	72

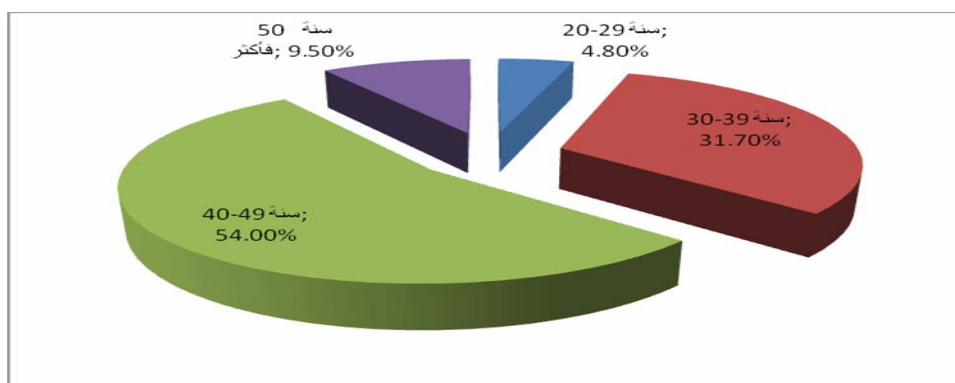


(1)

يتبين من السابق ان عدد الاناث جاء بنسبة اعلى بنسبة مئوية (57.1%)، بينما الذكور (42.9%) من افراد عينة الدراسة.

(2)

20-29	6	4.8%
30-39	40	31.7%
40-49	68	54.0%
50	12	9.5%

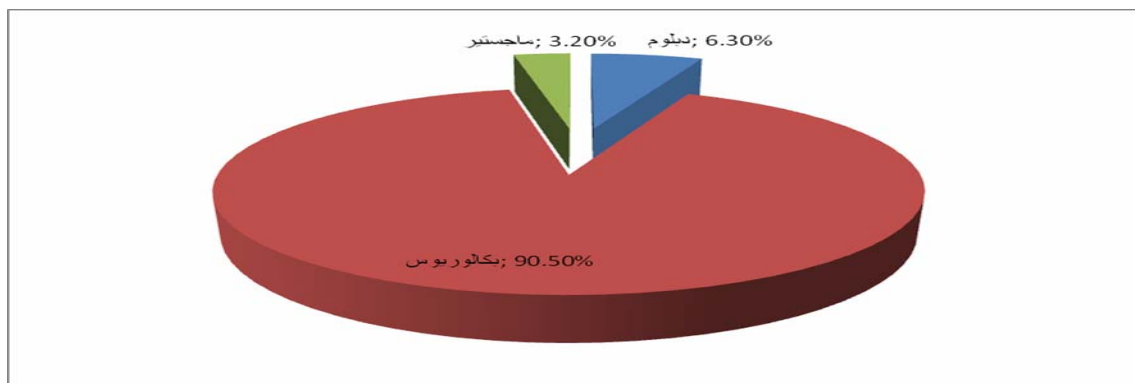


(2)

(49-40) (2) (29-20) (%39-30) (%54) (%4.8).

(3)

6.3%	8
90.5%	114
3.2%	4



(3)

(%6.3)

(%90.5)

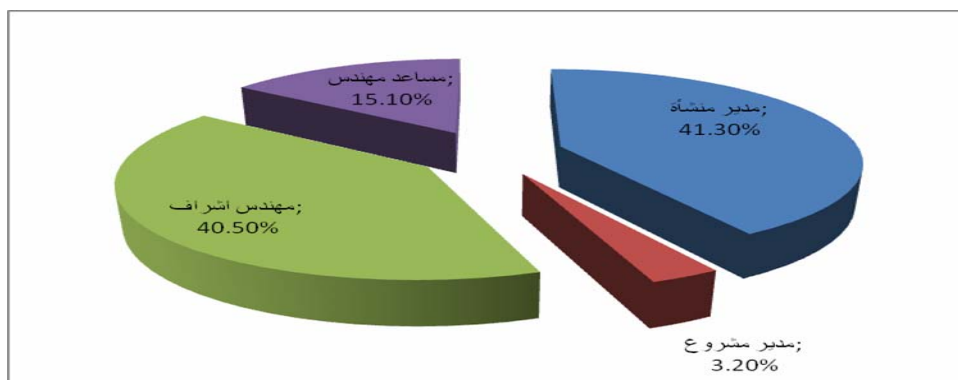
.(%3.2)

(4)

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% 41.3	52
% 3.2	4
% 40.5	51
% 15.1	19

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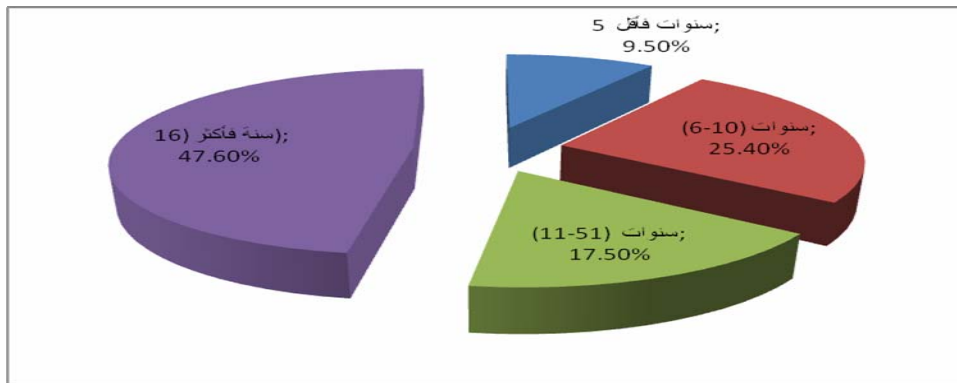


4)



( )  
 (%40.5) (%41.3)  
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% 9.5	12	5
% 25.4	32	(10-6)
% 17.5	22	(15-11)
% 47.6	60	( 16)



(5)

( 16)  
 .(%25.4) (10-6) (%47.6)  
 .(%9.5) 5)

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(49)

(Eric, 2012;

jacobs, k. 2000; Lateef, 2010; Samir, 2004).

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القيمة العليا للبديل – القيمة الدنيا للبديل

عدد المستويات

$$1.33 = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1-5}{3}$$

( 2.33 -1)

(3.67-2.34)

(5-3.68)

(2)

(6)

22	19	17	14	13	12	9	6	5	4	2	1
	34	33	32	31	30	29	24	22	21		
			40	39	38						
9	46	45	44	43	42	41	35	23	10		2
18	25	20	18	16	15	11	8	7	3	1	3
	49	48	47	37	36	28	27	26			
49					49-1						

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(Cronbach alpa)

(      )

(0.95)

.(7)

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0.94	22	1
0.85	9	2
0.90	18	3
0.95	49	

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(8)

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0.421	0.410
0.000	0.000
-0.108	0.027

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0.2270	0.762
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0.664	0.684
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0.000	0.000
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0.701	0.712
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0.000	0.000
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0.629	0.578
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0.000	0.000
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0.713	0.729
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0.000	0.000
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0.472	0.459
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0.000	0.000
0.547	0.476
0.0000	0.0000
0.607	0.623
0.000	00.000
0.473	0.487
0.0000	0.0000
0.558	0.615
0.0000	00.000
0.569	0.616

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0.0000	0.0000
0.668	0.620
0.000	0.000
0.664	0.651
0.000	0.000
0.677	0.716
0.0000	0.0000
0.759	0.756
0.0000	0.0000
0.578	0.605
0.0000	0.0000
0.482	0.563

0.000	0.000
0.464	0.496
00.000	00.000
0.830	0.835
0.000	0.000
0.630	0.669
0.000	0.000
0.748	0.782
0.000	0.000
0.970	1.000
0.000	0.000
1.000	0.970
0.000	0.000
<div> <div>(<math>\alpha &lt; 0.05</math>)</div> <div>**</div> </div>	

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(9)

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0.255	0.265
0.004	0.003
0.661	0.703
0.000	0.000
0.491	0.512
0.000	0.000
0.634	0.738
0.000	0.000
0.413	0.688
0.000	0.000
0.705	0.743

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0.000	0.000
0.538	0.688
0.000	0.000
0.660	0.734
0.000	0.000
0.753	0.808
0.000	0.000
0.867	1.000
0.000	0.000
1.000	0.867
0.000	0.000

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( $\alpha<0.05$ )

(10)

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0.680    0.728

0.000    0.000

0.498    0.506

0.000    0.000

0.593    0.638

0.000    0.000

0.643    0.679

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0.000	0.000
0.681	0.749
0.000	0.000
-	-0.150
0.162	
0.070	0.093
0.637	0.699
0.000	0.000
0.183	0.298
0.040	0.001
0.489	0.490
0.000	0.000
0.576	0.608

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0.000	0.000
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0.633	0.614
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0.000	0.000
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0.674	0.689
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0.000	0.000
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0.529	0.602
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0.000	0.000
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0.680	0.627
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0.000	0.000
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0.742	0.718
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0.000	0.000
0.656	0.632
0.000	0.000
0.603	0.569
0.000	0.000
0.158	0.157
0.076	0.079
0.960	1.000
0.000	0.000
1.000	0.960
0.000	0.000

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( $\alpha < 0.05$ )

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(170)

(%74)

126

(Statistical Package for

.ocial sciences SPSS, ver. 13)

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(SPSS)

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0.71467	2.9101	1
0.56793	2.7646	2
0.61569	2.6494	3
0.58207	2.7396	

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(2.9-2.6)

. (0.71) (2.9)

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جدول (12)

			1
1.159	4.03		
			2
1.17108	3.1905		
			3
1.193	2.98		
1.12935	2.8095		4
			5
0.98238	2.7937		
			6
1.08765	2.7460		
			7
1.09741	2.6984		
			8
1.05566	2.5397		
			9
1.02043	2.3968		



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جدول رقم (13)

			1
0.806	3.37		
			2
0.9610	3.06		
			3
1.103	3.00		
			4
0.9200	2.95		
			5
1.344	2.78		
			6
1.219	2.78		
			7
1.061	2.73		

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		8
1.04963	2.7143	
		9
1.086	2.68	
		10
1.184	2.68	
		11
0.92952	2.6667	
		12
1.07568	2.6508	
		13
1.046	2.65	
		14
0.91742	2.6349	
		15
1.080	2.62	

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		16
1.06643	2.6032	
		17
1.111	2.40	
		18
1.078	2.37	
		19
0.99318	2.3175	
		20
1.00285	2.2857	
		21
0.975	2.24	
		22
1.029	2.11	

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0.61569    2.6494

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(3.37-2.11)

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⋮

جدول رقم (14)

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1.22264	3.5714		
			2
1.136	3.37		
			3
1.186	3.03		
			4
1.017	2.92		
			5
1.136	2.92		
			6
1.017	2.92		
			7
1.081	2.87		

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1.051	2.83	8
		9
0.994	2.81	
1.10065	2.8095	10
		11
1.350	2.75	
		12
0.990	2.70	
		13
0.96596	2.6508	
		14
1.03427	2.6190	
1.180	2.60	15

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			16
0.990	2.41		
			17
0.90206	2.3810		
			18
0.830	1.60		
0.56793	2.7646		

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-1.6)

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 " (1.6) (2.7) (0.83)  
 (0.56)  
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(15) :

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0.970	0.766
0.000	0.000
0.867	1.00
0.000	0.000
0.960	0.775

0.000	0.000
1.00	0.867
0.000	0.000

.(0.05)
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t	t	Beta			R <sup>2</sup>	R
0.000	13.258	0.766	0.000	175.771	0.586	0.766

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t	t	Beta		R <sup>2</sup>	R	
0.000	13.666	0.775	0.000	186.766	0.601	0.775
(0.601)						
(%60)						
(T)	/					
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(Statistical Package for social sciences-SPSS)

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$x$  Independent variable

$y$  Dependent variable

$(y)$

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(%58)	(0.58)
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	(0.05)
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